

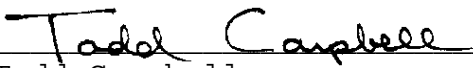
was foreclosed upon, the plaintiff and his family were evicted from the premises, and the property was sold at a trustees' sale. The plaintiff alleges that the defendant used the judicial proceeding as a means to "steal a home through a legal means and re-sell it." Docket Entry No.1 at pg.4.

In a series of Supreme Court cases, it was held that a federal district court lacks jurisdiction to entertain a challenge to a state court decision arising out of a judicial proceeding, even if the challenge alleges that the state court action was unconstitutional. These holdings are more commonly known as the Rooker-Feldman doctrine. This doctrine bars a losing party in state court "from seeking what in substance would be appellate review of the state judgment in a United States district court, based on the losing party's claim that the state judgment itself violates the loser's federal rights." Johnson v. De Grandy, 512 U.S. 997, 1005-06 (1994).

In this case, the plaintiff claims that the state court should not have allowed the defendant to foreclose upon his residence and force his family's eviction in such a way as to violate their constitutional rights. The Rooker-Feldman doctrine provides that this Court has no appellate jurisdiction to review and possibly correct the state court judgment that lies at the heart of plaintiff's complaint. The Court, therefore, lacks the jurisdiction needed to adjudicate the plaintiff's claims.

In the absence of subject matter jurisdiction, the plaintiff's Motion is DENIED and the instant action is hereby DISMISSED.

It is so ORDERED.



Todd Campbell
United States District Judge